[Shri P. Chidambaram]

people have been convicted under the law and there is an appeal to the Supreme Court. I do not wish to elaborate. There was an animated debate last time and we had explained most of the points. I would earnestly request hon. Members to support this Bill. We have withdrawn several provisions from Punjab. I sincerely hope that a day will come when we will withdraw TADA also. We have withdrawn NSA Section 14A, we have withdrawn restrictions on foreigners, we have withdrawn Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act from 9 out of 12 districts, we have withdrawn 437 sedition cases. I hope a day will come when we can withdraw TADA also, but that day is not today. Today we need TADA to control extremists' violence in the country. I humbly request hon. Members to support the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I will first put the Amendment moved by Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee to vote.

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Now I will put the motion.

The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): We shall not take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Now I will put the motion.

The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Chandigarh Distrubed Areas Act 1983, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Sir,....

On the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission, as accepted by the Government for Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' of Central Government employees, dearness allowance at revised rates has become due for consideration with effect from 1-1-1989, on the basis of percentage increase in whole numbers

in the twelve monthly average of All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (General) (Base 1960—100) for the period ending 31-12-1988 over the index average of 608, the base figure to which the revised pay scales are pegged. The twelve monthly average Consumer Price Index for the period ending 31-12-1988 is 786.75 which works out to an increase of 29.39 per cent over 608. Employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 3500 are to be allowed 100 per cent neutralisation, those drawing basic pay between Rs. 3501 and Rs. 6000/- 75 per cent and those drawing basic pay above Rs. 6000/-65 per cent and are, therefore, entitled to revised D.A. of 29 per cent, 22 per cent and 19 per cent of basic pay respectively with effect from 1st January, 1989 as against 23 per cent, 17 per cent and 15 per cent of basic pay respectively from 1st July, 1988.

2. Government have decided to pay the instalment of dearness allowance due to Groups 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees from 1st January, 1989 in cash. Orders in this behalf will be issued by the Ministry of Finance.

3. The annual cost of this instalment of D.A. payable to all Central Government employees with effect from 1st January, 1989 is estimated at Rs. 425 crores. However during the financial year 1989-90, the additional expenditure on account of this instalment of D.A. will be Rs. 496 crores.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1-1-89 को राज्य सभा में तापांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2917 जो श्री वीरभद्र प्रताप सिंह और श्री जगदीश जानी द्वारा पूछा गया था, उसमें वित्त मंत्री ने बताया था कि 608 सूचकांक पर 12 महीने में औसत प्रतिशत वृद्धि के तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के महंगाई भत्ते में 1 जनवरी से संशोधन किया जाना मुनासिब है। महंगाई भत्ते में एक जनवरी की जाने वाली वृद्धि विचाराधीन है। बड़े सब्र के साथ केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी इस बात का इंतजार कर रहे थे। इसलिए इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। इस कारण भी स्वागत करता हूं कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को इसका भुगतान नकद में किया जाएगा। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं वे भी महंगाई भत्ते की मांग करेंगे कि उनको भी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के समान महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाए और यह महंगाई भत्ता इसलिए दिया जाता है कि मूल्य वृद्धि हो जाती है और इसका असर केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के समान ही राज्य कर्मचारियों पर भी होता है। ऊपर रहता है कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी और नीचे रहता है राज्य कर्मचारी और राज्य सरकारों को अपने कर्मचारियों की इस मांग को पूरा करने में आर्थिक बोझ पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को कुछ ऐड-हाक ग्रांट या तदर्थ अनुदान देने की घोषणा करेगी? आपने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि जब केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को भुगतान किया जाएगा तो प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में 425 करोड़ रुपए का भार पड़ेगा केन्द्रीय सरकार पर। तो मंत्री जी यह स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करेंगे?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir at last the Minister of State for Finance has declared the increase in DA to which the Central Government employees were entitled, that they would be paid in cash from 1st January this year. But, Sir, you are aware that according to the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission and the Government's decision thereon, the Central employees are entitled to increase in DA twice a year, if there was a rise in the cost of living index calculated once in January-February, upto December and, again in July-August, up to June, the 12-monthly average price index being calculated twice a year, and if there was a rise in the cost of living index they would be entitled to DA. But, Sir, every time it is seen that after the calculation is made and the rise in the cost of living index is recorded, the DA is granted after a lapse of three to four months. This is May.

[Shri Dipen Ghosh]

The DA instalment is being granted now though with retrospective effect but, in fact, the Central Government employees were made to suffer for all these months under the rise in prices.

Every time I wanted the Finance Minister to assure us that they will expedite the release of the DA instalment as soon as they come to know that there has been a rise in the price index from the Labour Bureau. Earlier prior to the Fourth Pay Commission, there was a scope or opportunity for the Central Government to delay it. But, after the Fourth Pay Commission, there is little opportunity for the Central Government to delay it. So, why should the Government allow the employees to agitate and why only after the agitation should the Government release the DA instalment? Every time the Union Minister of Finance assured that they will take care of this particular aspect. But still we see that delay is taking place.

So, will the Minister of Finance assure us, through you Sir, about this? Again there will be a calculation after June. As the indication is, as the trend is, there will be further rise in prices. So, by calculation they will come to know of such rise in July—August, at best by the end of August. So I would request the Finance Minister through you, Sir, that next time they should not make such a delay. This, they should assure us.

Secondly, Sir, you must have noticed that according to the Fourth Pay Commission, the basic pay which now the Central Government employees are drawing at various levels of posts is pegged on 608 points in the all India consumer price index with 1960 as the base year. It was made effective from the 1st of January, 1986. In this short period there has been an average rise to the extent of 29.39 per cent. It is almost 30 per cent. So, already there has been an erosion in the real value of their wage to the extent of 30 per cent during this short period from 1st January, 1986 to 1st January, 1989. It is true that they are giving compensation in varying degrees, somewhere 100 per cent, somewhere 75 per cent somewhere 65 per cent. But still, unless this particular part of the compensation which is being paid to the Central Government employees as dearness allowance, is added to the basic pay, it does not entitle them to get certain other benefits as basic pay.

Sir, another aspect is still there, that there has been revision of wages in various public sector organisations. With termination of their earlier agreements during the last three or four months in almost all the major public sector organisations, there have been new agreements. Through such agreements wage increase has been granted to the coal employees, the steel employees and other public sector employees. With the grant of such a hike in their pay and other allowances, the difference between the pay of the Central Government employees and that of the public sector employees has again widened. On the one hand with the rise in prices to the extent of 30 per cent there has been erosion in the real value and though they are getting the DA, they are not getting its benefit as part of their basic pay. On the other hand, with the revision of pay, with the grant of hike in the pay and allowances of the employees of the public sector owned by the same Central Government the differences in the pay between the Central Government employees and the public sector employees has widened. So, I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether in this background the Government is considering the revision of pay of the Central Government employees as such.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we are caught up in a vicious circle. Since the prices are rising, the DA rise is inevitable. We are glad that it has been done. With the DA rise the Government has to meet the expenditure and for that they may go in for additional taxation or go in for debt, both internal and external, and

then go in for debt servicing. And again for debt servicing they may go in for additional debt. If it is not sufficient they may go to the Nasik Press for printing of notes, again leading to inflation. This will ultimately again lead to another rise in DA. In the process the common man is suffering. Is the Government taking any measures to break this vicious circle of high prices, inflation deficit financing, debt, debt servicing, high taxes and again DA all adding to the sufferings to the common man? So, my question is what steps the Government is going to take to break this vicious circle. Secondly, all the State Governments, local bodies, semi-Government and public sector units are also compelled to enhance DA. Is there any thinking on the part of the Union Government to see that the State Government is compensated by the Union Government to bear the additional burden with the rise in DA? I would like to seek these two clarifications.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम रे वित्त मंत्री जी ने महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की जो घोषणा की है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं । श्री दिपेन घोष जी ने कुछ और भी मांग की है । ऐसा लगता है कि वे इससे सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं । लेकिन फिर भी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का जो महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाया गया है उसके लिए मैं सरकार को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूं । कर्मचारियों की यह पुरानी मांग चल रही थी । लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो बड़े वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी हैं उनका तो कुछ प्रतिशत अधिक बढ़ाया गया है, किन्तु जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं उनकी तरफ कुछ अधिक ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया गया है ?

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): The hon. Minister has said that the employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 3,500 will be allowed 100 per cent neutralisation and those having higher basic pay will be allowed reduced neutralisation. Now, the rise over index average of 302 is 29.39 per cent, whereas you are going to give 29 per cent neutralisation. Why are you not giving 29.39 per cent neutralisation?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: That will be added next time. This is done to round off the figure.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: With regard to the question raised by Mr. Malaviya, I may say as we are giving pay revision and rise in DA to the Central Government employees, the demand in the States is also rising. But Mr. Malaviya should appreciate that in a federal structure with regard to special category States we can take care of, but with regard to other States they have to take care of their own employees and for that they have to mobilise their own resources.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : चूंकि यह कौंसिल आफ स्टेट है, इसलिए राज्यों की चिन्ता है ।

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Prices are rising due to the actions of your Government.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: The Fourth Pay Commission was set up after a lapse of 12 or 13 years in the case of the Central Government employees. Mr. Malaviya should note that in States quite frequently within an interval of three to four years most of the States have gone in for pay revisions. At that time they never thought about this. Of course, there will be a demand for a raise in DA in the States, but most of the States, I believe, have taken care to meet the demands which may be because of the price rise. Therefore, at the moment we cannot give anything over and above what the States are entitled to get from the Central Government.

Mr. Dipen Ghosh has got a very ingenious argument. He said three or four months have elapsed. That is not so. As per the Pay Commission's re-

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

commendations also the payable Dearness Allowance of January is to be paid with the salary of March and the payable Dearness Allowance of July is to be paid with the salary of September. In the present case this is late. This is about one month and some days. As Dr. Sivaji has rightly pointed out in the organised sector, flow of money in the market having impact on the prices has also to be taken into account. Therefore, along with salaries there will be a lot of rush of money in the market. So we waited for some more time for good reasons... (*Interruptions*)..We are obliged to pay. Since we have accepted the Pay Commission's recommendations, the Government of India is very duty-bound to pay the dearness allowance if there is any rise in the price index. So we have done in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission. I am very happy to say that the Central Government employees also did not have that sort of impatience. They realised the position. I am very happy for the coolness, quietness that they have shown for so many days. It is quite appreciable. I congratulate all the employees belonging to the Government of India for showing patience and endurance with the Government of India about national problems, finances, price rise, etc. etc. Dr. Sivaji was very much right when he spoke about the common man.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: What about other points raised by....

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: About other points he says that DA is not merged with the basic pay. It is like a smaller branch shooting from a bigger branch. Then, again another smaller branch from another branch. If we go on calculating like this, then, perhaps we would be putting ourselves in a quagmire from where it would be difficult for us to extricate ourselves because the burden itself is very tremendous on the Central exchequer. I agree with Dr. Sivaji when he said that the common man who is unorganised ... (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: You are putting the common man before the Central Government employees. What about the public sector employees? You have granted raise and thereby widened the difference.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Dipen, would you kindly mark my words? I have said that the common man, unorganised sector as against the organised sector includes not only....

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: If without paying the Central Government employees, you are paying the unorganised sector, I will be with you. But don't show the unorganised sector in order to deny the organised sector.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: That is not the question. We are not denying. But the organised sector is in a much more advantageous position than unorganised sector. Therefore, when the Government has to take a view, we have to take a view in totality. I agree with Dr. Sivaji that we have also to take care of the common man. If you all forget about the common man....

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: You have not been able as yet to legislate a Minimum Wage Act for the agricultural labourers throughout the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Mr. Minister, don't answer him.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Just going on adopting a very popular and cheap stance may be very well for you sitting in the Opposition but for the Government saddled with responsibility has to take a total view of this thing. Therefore, the second suggestion that the rise in the DA should be pegged to the basic pay, I think, is very far-fetched and not acceptable. विपक्ष ने कहा है कि छोटे आदमियों का कम बढ़ाया है । 3500 जिनको तनख्वाह मिलती है उनका 100 परसेंट

न्यूट्रिलाइजेशन दे रहे हैं । जितना प्राइस में वृद्धि हुई है उसका 100 फीसदी न्यूट्रिलाइजेशन दे रहे हैं, पूरा कम्पनसेशन उनको मिलता है । . . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . .39 उसमें लिखा है, उसको राउंड अप कर दिया है ज्यादा आता है तो उसको बढ़ा देते हैं । उसको राउंड अप करके रखा है । टैक्नीकली राउंड अप किये बिना केलकुलेशन भी नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

Mr. Desai I do not think you have got any point.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): We are fully satisfied.

Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1989.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1987, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill arises out of the demand for excess grants relating to the year 1986-87. Those excess demands were presented in pursuance of the recommendations o fthe Public Accounts Committee, 8th Lok Sabha, in their 147th report. The Committee have recommended regularization of the excess expenditure under article 115(1)(b) of the Constitution and the Lok Sabha has already voted the excess demands on the 10th May 1989. The details of the excess demands are available with the document already circulated to the hon. Members. Sir, I move.

The question was proposed.

श्री धूलेश्वर मीणा (राजस्थान) : विदाऊट डिसकशन पास कर दिया जाए ।

ठाकुर जगतपाल सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : बिना डिसकशन पास कर दिया जाए ।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार जो है दीवालिया हो गई है इसलिए बोलना जरूरी है । मान्यवर, 31 मार्च, 1987 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए संसद् द्वारा स्वीकृति धनराशि से 242 करोड़, 23 लाख, 26 हजार, 886 रुपये सरकार द्वारा जो व्यय किए गए हैं इसकी स्वीकृति माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी संसद् से लेकर भारत की संचित निधि से यह धन निकालना चाहते हैं ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, यह बहुत पहले का व्यय है और सम्भवतः यह व्यय हो भी चुका है । इसलिए इस अवसर पर इसके संबंध में कुछ कहना या इसमें कटौती का कोई प्रस्ताव पेश करना उचित नहीं प्रतीत होता लेकिन माननीय पाध्यक्ष जी यह सरकार हमेशा घाटे उा खर्च का ब्यौरा और बजट प्रस्तुत करती है और आज तक इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं आया है थ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी अपने जबाव में कहेंगे कि 42 साल की बात सत कहिये लेकिन इस देश की वास्तविक आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है इसका वर्णन करना या इसके बारे में इस सदन में विचार करना आवश्यक है। माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि 42 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद आज भी हम कर्ज में हैं । आज भी सरकार को विदेशों से कर्ज लेना पड़ रहा है । आज जब हम संसद् में विनियोग विधेयक पर विचार कर रहे हैं सरकार के ऊपर बाहरी देशों का 55 हजार